

**Figure 1**

The figure illustrates the relationship between the number of subjects per group ( $n$ ) and the number of groups ( $k$ ). The x-axis represents the number of subjects per group ( $n$ ), ranging from 0 to 100. The y-axis represents the number of groups ( $k$ ), ranging from 0 to 10. Horizontal bars indicate the possible values of  $n$  for each integer value of  $k$ . For  $k=2$ ,  $n$  can be any integer from 1 to 100. As  $k$  increases, the range of possible  $n$  values narrows. For example, for  $k=3$ ,  $n$  must be at least 33. For  $k=10$ ,  $n$  must be exactly 10.

Number of Groups ( $k$ )	Range of Number of Subjects per Group ( $n$ )
2	1 to 100
3	33 to 100
4	25 to 100
5	20 to 100
6	17 to 100
7	15 to 100
8	13 to 100
9	11 to 100
10	10

Essama Omgba

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SEARCHED			
Class	Subclass	Date	Examiner
<i>Search Below updated</i>			
29	898.066	4/16/2005	EO
	898		
	898.04		
	898.042		
	898.06		
72	370.1		
	370.03		
	355.4		
	347		
	348, 349		
464	111		
	145		
	143		

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